THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

We spread upon our pages to-day the revised Eulogy on the life of DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered at jestic Address are but sincere emanations from the

monial as its merits invite, it will not be regarded realize its dependance on every other, and are the sure as an evanescent effort of oratory, but will be preserved as a classic example of one genius, with un- has been drowned in the roar of the manufacturing city; affected singleness of mind, erecting a monument all is activity save when a New England sabbath spreads its all-pervading calm and truly welcomes weary man to over the grave of a brother genius.

THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

the ruin of both whites and blacks, and the miser- thought that there was not personal intercourse enough able race which it was designed to bless appear to between the North and the South. We should be better be fast relapsing into a state of utter barbarism. acquainted, and understand each other better, in order to which we should see more of each other at home. Surely The following is an extract from Mr. Wood's letter: the result would be a happy one."

'About 10 o'clock A. M. we came in sight of Jamaica. Mountains appeared, rising several thousand feet. On Mountains appeared, rising several thousand feet. On mearing the land we took on board a black pilot, ran close and his brief though feeling and eloquent speech will in with the shore about thirty miles to Port Royal, and long be remembered and cherished by all who had the entered the harbor of Kingston, which, you know, is on pleasure of hearing it. In conclusion, he gave: the south side. We were close in with the land from the time we reached Jamaica until we entered the harbor. We saw many plantations, the buildings dilapidated : fields of sugar-cane half-worked and apparently poor, and nothing but that which will grow without the labor of man appeared luxuriant and flourishing. The island itself is of great fertility, one of the best of the Antilles; lution. There were two parties actively preparing to but all the large estates upon it are now fast going to submit their rival claims to an arbitrament of arms—the ruin. In the harbor were not a dozen ships of all na- "Reds" and the "Whites." The former are the present tions; no business was doing, and every thing you heard administration party; the latter are desirous of obtaining spoken was in the language of complaint. Since the blacks a share of power, and to that end, failing in their powers have been liberated they have become indolent, insolent, of persuasion, appear determined to see what virtue there degraded, and dishonest. They are a rude, beastly set of is in revolution. vagabonds, lying naked about the streets, as filthy as the

Hottentots, and I believe worse. both sexes, in great numbers, perfectly naked, came swimming about the boat, and would dive for small them. The national guard, who sided with the Whites, pieces of coin that were thrown them by the passengers. it seems were also prepared for the event by their com These they would catch in the water or pick from the bottom. They never fail, though the water is twenty feet At the moment of forming the line for the usual parade on

The harbor of Kingston is spacious and secure. The "The harbor of Kingston is spacious and secure. The Oribe, which the blacks returned by crying 'Viva Cesar city is old and in ruins. On entering it the stranger is Diaz,' whereupon the national guard instantly fired upon annoyed to death by the black beggars at every step, and them. you must often show them your pistols or an uplifted cane to rid yourself of their importunities.

"We were here twenty-four hours, took in four hun dred tons of coal, which was all brought on board by black women in rags, in tubs carried on their heads.

"The whites are very civil and courteous. They seem delighted to see Americans, say the island is ruined by most of them are desirous of getting away.

"I hope the abolition of slavery every where will not Jamaica-to ruin both black and white : but no one visits | says : Jamaica without the most thorough conviction that the liberation of the slave has spoiled him and ruined his master. I have, however, time for no more comments on

A letter from Valparaiso, dated the 1st of Au-

gust, published in an Eastern paper, says: 'The Hon. BAILIE PEYTON, our Minister, arrived yesterday from Santiago; he will wait here the arrival of the new Minister, who is daily expected. His recall, as well as that of Mr. Dunn, our esteemed Consul, is greatly regretted among the Americans. These appointments have been, without doubt, the most popular the Government ever made for Valparaise. I hope the newly appointed gentlemen on their way may prove as acceptable to all par-

On the 5th instant the Howard Association of New Orleans remitted to Mobile the sum of \$1,800, so generously sent from there during the early period of the epidemic in aid of their distresses. Mobile, alas! is now suffering

been severe sufferers frem the epidemic :

"Some of its noblest, purest, and best have fallen victims to the dread destroyer. But, to the eternal honor of the Order, be it said that no Odd Fellow has been compelled to ask assistance, outside of his own Order, from any quarter whatever. Neither have the philanthropic workings of the Order been confined to members within its own immediate jurisdiction. It has been called upon to provide for and to inter transient brethren from almost to the Ogden Company, was fraudulent and illegal; and

In view of these facts, it is a pleasure to state that the attention of Odd Fellows in other parts of the country has been aroused to the state of things existing among the Order in New Orleans, and that assistance has been

NAVAL .- The frigate St. Lawrence, Com. DULANY, and the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commander Dorkin, were at Dr. Fisher W. Ames has been examined before a police San Francisco on the 14th of August, last from Honolulu. justice at Cincinnation the charge of shooting and stabbing Both were shortly to leave, the Portsmouth for the Pacific Mr. JAMES C. HALL, with intent to kill. The Justice order-Islands and the St. Lawrence on a cruise as far as Val- ed the prisoner to give bail in the enormous sum of twentyparaiso. The sloop-of-war Jamestown was at Bio on the five thousand dollars, in default of which he was commit-8d of August, preparing to return to the River Plate, ted to prison. It is thought that Hall cannot recover from whence she had just arrived.

A CABINET SPEECH.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is Three
Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight
menths,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short
Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge)
will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at
one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge)
to any one who will order and pay \$600, at one time, ten or
more copies.

The SECRETARY OF WAR returned to the full charge
on the 9th inst. from his excursion to New England.

During his short stop at Hartford, he was complimented by the citizens with an impromptu banquet,
at which the Mayor of the city presided, and who
welcomed the distinguished guest in an appropriate
and cordial address. To this address Colonel Davis
made a brief reply. The SECRETARY OF WAR returned to Washington

"He spoke of his own political position as a Staterights man, claiming that State sovereignty was essential ster began, and to which his name imparts charm and to true republicanism. In joining the Confederacy, and necticut surrender her State sovereignty? Did she aban-Dartmouth College, by the Hon. RUTUS CHOATE. Its perusal will satisfy all that it is not merely a formal and appointed elaboration of the virtues and talents of the great man to whose character and eminence it is a tribute. Every sentence breathes an earnest heartfelt devotion to the memory of the department of the department of the memory of the d clared? Would she to-day give up her rights as a State parted statesman; and we cannot doubt that even the most laudatory and fervid portions of this majestic Address are but sincere emanations from the jestic Address are but sincere emanations from the sources of power and wealth. The ingenuity of man has congenial genius which could admire, and the stead-set in motion complicated machinery which seems to be fast friend who could love, the exalted subject of endowed with reason. It passes forward and back, transversely, slowly, swiftly, as the nature of its work requires. It cuts hard steel and iron as the joiner's plane We perceive and are affected by this ardor of appreciative friendship, as the magnificent periods roll on with harmony, grandeur, and solemnity of the ocean surf; and resembling that surf as it sweeps up, wave after wave, depositing at our feet the beautiful gems it has found in its quiet depths.

By those who will dwell upon this superb testi
By those who will dwell upon this superb testi-Your repeating pistols, made in Hartford, are relied upon a day of rest. From the physical to the moral, from the results of ingenuity and industry he turned with pleasure to the men of New England. Above all that was grand in their scenery and admirable in their application of the Mr. Wood, our new Consul at Valparaiso, on his way thither touched at Jamaica. In a letter to a friend in Ohio he describes the condition to which the sudden and general emancipation of the negro surrounded them. He could never forget his highland slaves in Jamaica has reduced that magnificent beautiful valley burst upon his view, he realized the feelisland. An act of misguided philanthropy has been ing of the Hun who, on beholding for the first time the the win of both whites and blooks and the missued, there let my home be.' He

The Hartford paper says:

"The health and prosperity of old Connecticut, whose sons are found in every State in the Union." [Cheers.]

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

state of political affairs there on the brink of another revo-

"The celebration of the National Anniversary, the 18t ottentots, and I believe worse.

"On getting to the wharf, the first thing, the blacks of hand the leaders of the Reds canvassed the matter and mander. Thus matters stood on the morning of the 18th that day, the national guard being between two ranks of the troops of the line, the former raised the cry of 'Viva fire, and the rear rank charged upon the national guard with fixed bayonet, whereupon the latter precipitately fled, throwing away their arms and leaving seven of their number dead upon the field. The whole affair was over in less than ten minutes."

The details of this affair are not very clear as to results, but we infer that the Government has fallen into possession of the Reds, and that they (the Reds) had legislation and the neglect of the home Government, and taken the first opportunity to make use of their power by suppressing the national guard, which body opposed their accession to power. A letter in the New York be attended with the same consequences that it has in Courier, from which we have gleaned these particulars,

> "Internal disputes, however, between the parties are not the most serious dangers which menace the stability of the Montevidean Government. General Oribe, who, as Rosas's licutenant, formerly besieged Montevideo for nine years, is about to renew his attempt to take the capital on his own account, and he is now not forty leagues from the city, in the mountain, busily engaged in organizing his forces. The Government, on their side, are also collecting troops, and warm work may soon be expected in

The Norfolk Beacon chronicles the arrival at that por of a vessel which sailed from Montevideo the 27th July, and gives the following version of the outbreak above al-

luded to: "The calm which had prevailed for some time past be tween the contending parties was broken in upon on the 18th of July, by a contest between a party of Oribe's troops (white) and the negroes under Pacheco, who holds the city. The 18th was the anniversary of the Argentine endence, and it was intended to celebrate the occasion by a grand military, civic, and religious display. The negro troops, some eight hundred in number, wer drawn up on the plaza in front of the Cathedral, prepar atory to forming procession, when some four hundred o probably about as badly as New Orleans from the scourge.

The Bee mentions it as a fact worthy of record that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in New Orleans have fired upon them, killing some fifteen, and turned the refered upon them, killing some fifteen, and turned the refered upon them, killing some fifteen, and turned the refered upon them, killing some fifteen, and turned the refered upon them, killing some fifteen, and turned the refered upon them. mainder out of the city at the point of the bayonet. Great excitement was the consequence, as it was thought that Oribe would attack the city, but nothing had been done

IMPORTANT! DECISION .- We learn from the Batavia (N Y.) papers that Judge DIBBLE has decided that the sale by the Seneca Chiefs, in 1842, of their lands near-Buffalo, every quarter of the compass. The duties devolving upon that he has granted a warrant for the removal of the ocit have been faithfully fulfilled."

up to the 27th; all was then quiet."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- The receipts of this Society during the past month amounted to \$1,682, including a legacy of \$1,000 left by the late Judge Burpromptly given. Contributions have been sent from many points.

NETT, of Cincinnati. The society's next expedition to deliberate and reasoning admiration of America for this great man have been uttered. Little, indeed, there would and from Norfolk on the 5th of the same month .- Sun.

from his wounds.

A DISCOURSE. COMMEMORATIVE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, Delivered before the Faculty, Students, and Alumni

of Dartmouth College, on the day preceding the Commencement, July 27, 1853.

BY RUFUS CHOATE.

It would be a strange neglect of a beautiful and approved custom of the schools of learning, and of one of the most pious and appropriate of the offices of literaure, if the college in which the intellectual life of Daniel illustration, should give no formal expression to her subsequently entering into a more perfect union, did Con- grief in the common sorrow; if she should not draw near, of the most sad, in the procession of the bere to the tomb at the sea, nor find, in all her classic st one affectionate and grateful leaf to set in the his more distant and more general titles to fame and re ship of so many years; his eloquence of reason and of the and ruling every hour and act; that greatness combined ment, which was just now among us, and is not, and yet lives still and overmore. You come, his cherishing mother,

to own a closer tie, to indulge an emotion more personal

and more fond-grief and exultation contending for mas-

tery, as in the bosom of the desolated parent whose

tears could not hinder him from exclaiming, "I would

not exchange my dead son for any living one of Chris-Many places in our American world have spoken his sulogy. To all places the service was befitting, for "his renown is it not of the treasures of the whole country?" To some it belonged with a strong local propriety to discharge it. In the halls of Congress, where the majestic form seems ever to stand and the deep tones to linger, the decorated scene of his larger labors and most diffusive glory; in the courts of law, to whose gladsome light he loved to return, putting on again the robes of that profession ancient as magistracy, noble as virtue, necessary as justice, in which he found the beginning of burns of him; in the commercial cities, to whose pursuits his diplomacy secured a peaceful sea; in the cities tions and wise discernment aimed ever to develop the unnewer America; in the pulpit, whose place among the higher influences which exalt a State, our guide in life, our consolation in death, he appreciated profoundly, and vindicated by weightiest argument and testimony, of whose offices it is among the fittest to mark and point the dignity, and the excellency of power passing away as the tality; in these places, and such as these, there seemed a such honors of the grave. But, if so, how fit a place is this for such a service! We are among the scenes where the youth of Webster awoke first and fully to the life of the mind. We stand, as it were, at the sources—physical, social, moral, intellectual—of that exceeding greatness. Some now here saw that youth. Almost it was yours, Nilum parvum videre. Some, one of his instructors certainly, some of the books he read, some of the apartments in their habitation in the past, or in the fancy, the whole spiritual circle which environed that time of his life; the

num capita veneramur," exclaims Seneca. "Subita et et abrupto vasti amnis cruptio aras habet!" We stand at the fountain of a stream; we stand rather at the place where a stream, sudden and from hidden springs, bursts to light, and whence we can follow it along and down as we might our own Connecticut, and trace its resplendent pathway to the sea; and we venerate and would almost build altars here. If I may adopt the lofty language of one of the admirers of Wm. Pitt, we come naturally to this piace, as if we could thus recall every circumstance of splendid preparation which contributed to fit the great man for th of his glory. We come, as if better here than elsewhere we could watch, fold by fold, the bracing on of his Vulcanian panoply, and observe with pleased anxiety the leading forth of that chariot which, borne on irresistible wheels and drawn by steeds of immortal race, is to crush the necks of the mighty and sweep away the service

And therefore it were fitter that I should ask of you than speak to you, concerning him. Little indeed any where can be added now to that wealth of eulogy that has been heaped upon his tomb. Before he died even renowned in two hemispheres, in ours he seemed to be known with a universal nearness of knowledge. He walked so long and so conspicuously before the general eye; his actions, his opinions on all things, which had been large enough to agitate the public mind for the last thirty years and more, had had importance and consequences so re-markable—anxiously waited for, passionately canvaised, ot adopted always into the particular measure, nor deciding the particular vote of Government or the country, yet sinking deep into the reason of the people—a stream of influence whose fruits it is yet too soon for political philosophy to appreciate completely; an impression of his extraordinary intellectual endowments, and of their pecuiar superiority in that most imposing and intelligible of all forms of manifestation, the moving of others' minds by speech; this impression had grown so universal and fixed, and it had kindled curiosity to hear him and read him so wide and so largely indulged; his individuality altogether was so absolute and so pronounced, the force of will no less than the power of geains; the exact type and fashion of his mind, not less than its general magnitude, were so distinctly shown through his musica and transparent style; the exterior of the man, the grand mystery of brow and eye, the deep tones, the solemnity the sovereignty, as of those who would build States, "waere every power and every grace did seem to set its seal, had been made by personal observation, by description, by the exaggeration even of those who had felt the spell, by art, the daguerreotype, and picture, and statue, so fa miliar to the American eye, graven on the memory like the Washington of Stuart; the narrative of the mere incidents of his life had been so often told-by some so au-thentically, and with such skill-and had been so literally committed to heart, that when he died there seemed to h little left but to say when and how his change came; with what dignity, with what possession of himself, with what loving thought for others, with what gratitude to God, attered with unfaltering voice, that it was appointed to him there to die; to say how thus, leaning on the rod and staff of the promise, he took his way into the great dark-ness undismayed, till death should be swallowed up of life; and then to relate how they laid him in that simple grave, and turning and pausing and joining their voices to the voices of the sea, bade him hail and farewell.

And yet I hardly know what there is in public biogra-phy, what there is in literature, to be compared in its kind with the variety and beauty and adequacy of the series of discourses through which the love and grief and be for me to say if I were capable of the light ambition of proposing to omit all which others have said on this theme before—little to add if I sought to say any thing

large flark eyes of the child; memories of French and Indians stealing up to the very place where the story was telling; of men shot down at the plough, within sight th old log-house; of the massacre at Fort William Henry; of Stark, of Howe, of Wolfe failing in the arms of vitory; and then of the next age, its grander scenes and igher names; of the father's part at Bennington and White Plains; of Lafayette and Washington; and then the first President, cording deeds, he prosecuted it at Salisbury in the office of Mr. Almighty God, and the Union just sprung into life, all Almgary God, and the Chion Just sprang into he, a radimt as morning, harbinger and promise of a brighter day. You have heard how in that season he bought and first read the constitution on a cotton handkerchief. A small cannon, I think his biographers say, was the ominous plaything of Napoleon's childhood. But this inciids us rather of the youthful Luther, astonished and kndling over the first Latin Bible he ever saw, or the sill younger Pascal, permitted to look into the Euclit, to whose sublimities an irresistible nature had secrety attracted him. Long before his fourteenth year, and the schools and the little neighborhood had discovered in extraordinary hope in the boy. A purpose, a dream not yet confessed, of giving him an education began to be cherished, and in May, 1796, at the age of a little more than fourteen, he was sent to Exeter. I have myself heard a gentleman, long a leader of the Essex bar, and eminent in public life, now no more, who was then a pupil at the school, describe his large frame, su-perb face, immature manners, and rustic dress, surmount-ed with a student's gown, when first he came; and say, Who does not wish that the glorious Buckminster could coming to act his part expanded across a continent; the have for seen and witnessed the whole greatness, but thirteen States of 1801 multiplied to thirty-one; the tercellent, but his stay was brief. In the winter of 1796 he seven times larger, her people five times more in numwas at hope again, and in February, 1797, he was placed ber; that through all experiences of trial, the madness of under the private tuition and in the family of Rev. Mr. party, the injustice of foreign Powers, the vast enlarge-Wood, of Boscawen. It was on the way with his father ment of her borders, the antagonisms of interior interest ishment that the parental love and good sense had re- still and more plastic; that the tide of American feeling solved on the sacrifice of giving him an education at col. would run ever fuller; that her agriculture would grov

then entered this college, where he was, at the end of the at half-mast on ocean and lake, less by the minute-gun, full term of four years, graduated in 1801. Of that col- less by the public procession and the appointed eulogy, lege life you can tell me more than I can tell you. It is than by the sudden paleness overspreading all faces, by the universal evidence that it was distinguished by exem- gushing tears, by sorrow, thoughtful, boding, silent, the plary demeanor, by reverence for religion, respect for sense of desolateness, as if renown and grace were deadnstructors, and observance of law. We hear from all as if the hunter's path, and the sailer's in the great solitude of wilderness or sea, henceforward were more lonely sarious studies. With the exception of one or two branches, for which his imperfect preparation had failed pered, how calmly had that perfect sobriety of mind put to excite a taste, he is reported to have addressed himself it all aside as a pernicious or idle dream! Yet in the to the prescribed tasks, and to have availed himself of the fulfilment of that prediction is told the remaining story whole body of means of liberal culture appointed by the of his life. of his emotional nature, full of eloquent feeling, the germs of a fine taste, the ear for the music of words, the eye for all beauty and all sublimity already in extraordinary measure his, already practising the art of composition, speech, and criticism, should have recreated himself, as we know he did, with Shakspeare and Pope and Addison; with the great romance of Defoe; with the more recent biographies of Johnson, and his grand imitations ity, and that exemplification of what might have been reof Juvenal; with the sweet and refined simplicity and ab- garded incompatible gifts or acquirements, "rare in their stracted observation of Goldsmith, mingled with sketches separate excellence, wonderful in their special combina-

olitics-these were the strong meat that announced and much his understanding was "quickene and invigora- not have rather chosen to entrust the maintenance and began to train the great political thinker and reasoner of ted" by the law I have often heard him sknowledge and I have heard that he might oftener be found in some solitary seat or walk, with a volume of Gordon's or Ram-also! How few of what are called the and intellectual tory of England, or of the Federalist, or of Hume's his-tory of England, or of the Federalist, or of Hume's history of England, or of his Essays, or of Grotius, or Puf-fendorf, or Cicero, or Montesquicu, or Locke, or Burke, than with Virgil, or Shakspeare, or the Spectator. Of in them, where, if any where, you would spect it, of the the history of opinions, in the department of philosophy, mere ingenuity, the moving of "vermicute questions," he was already a curious student. The oration he delivered before the United Fraternity, when he was gradua- phrase of his memorable quotation, ted, treated that topic of opinion, under some aspects, as
ted, treated that topic of opinion, under some aspects, as
T recollect from once reading the manuscript, with copiousness, judgment, and enthusiasm; and some of his
ousness, judgment, and enthusiasm; and some of his
ridicule of the Berkleian theory of the non-existence of natter, I well remember, anticipated the sarcasm of a

wholly new.

I have thought, perhaps the place where I was to speak wind college; but this stereotyped designation seems suggested the topic, that before we approach the ultimate and historical greatness of Mr. Webster, in its two chief his time. Many now alive have said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his habit the study and practice of the law dibtless does not have the said that some of his his chief.

Until May, 1796, beyond the close of his fourteenth car, he lived at home, attending the schools of masters library and Tappan, successively; at work sometimes and mometimes at play, like any boy; but finding already, as come which the reader misses. To find the secret of that spell you must recall the youth of Webster. Beloved fondly, and appreciated by that circle as much as by any audience, larger, more exacting, more various, and more fit which afterwards he found any where; known to be manly, just, pure, generous, affectionate; known and felt by his strong will, his high aims, his commanding character, his uncommon and difficult studies; he had every heart's warmest good wish with him when he rose; and then, when, wollen to immediation, and turning, as love became madyou must recall the youth of Webster. Beloved fondly, and appreciated by that circle as much as by any audience, larger, more exacting, more various, and more fit which afterwards he found any where; known to be manly, just, pure, generous, affectionate; known and felt by his strong will, his high aims, his commanding character, his uncommon and difficult studies; he had every heart's warmest good wish with him when he rose; and then, when, unchecked by any very severe theory of taste, unoppressed by any dread of saying something incompatible dwith his place and fame or unequal to himself, he just unlocked the deep spring of that eloquent feeling, which, in connexion with his power of mere intellect, was such a stupendous psychological mystery, and gave heart as soul, not to the conduct of an argument, or the fivestigation and display of a truth of the reason, but to a fervid, beautiful, and prolonged emotion, to grief, to culogy, to the patriotism of scholars, why need we conduct or wonder, as they looked on that presiding brow, the eye large, sad, unworldly, incapable to be fathomed, it he lip and chin, whose firmness as of chiselled, perfect marble, profoundest sensibility alone caused ever to tremble, why wonder at the traditions of the charm which they owned, and the fame which they even then predicted?

His college life closed in 1801. For the steament that

His college life closed in 1801. For the statement that he had thought of selecting the profession of theology the surviving members of his family, his son and his brother in-law, assure me there is no foundation. Certainly he began at once the study of the law, and, interof Mr. Thompson, and at Boston in the office of Mr. Gore, until March, 1805, when, resisting the sharp temptation of a clerkship and an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, he was admitted to the bar. And so he has put on the robe of manhood, and has

come to do the work of life. Of his youth there is no need to say more. It had been pure, happy, strenuous; in many things privileged. The influence of home, of his father, and the excellent mother and that noble bro aims, were elevated and strong. At an early age, com-paratively, the then great distinction of liberal education was his. His college life was brilliant and without a stain; and in moving his admission to the bar Mr. Gore presented him as one of extraordinary promise.

With prospects bright, upon the world he came-Pure lave of virtue, strong desire of fame; Men watched the way his lofty mind would take,

And all foretold the progress he would make. prolonged to little more than threescore years and tenshould end he should see that country in which he was spiritual circle which environed that time of his life; the opinions he had embraced; the theories of mind, of religion, of morals, of philosophy to which he had survended the head accorded; the course of taste and criticism which he had survended; the course of taste and criticism which he had survended; the great authors whom he level best; the trophies which began to disturb his steep; the rephies which began to disturb his steep; the steep is the trophies which began to disturb nature undecayed, unchanged is here. Almost the idolatries had come to be his last thought before he slept, his first public supremacy; that he should become her wisest to when he awoke, and to shape his dreams. Behold in counsel and her most eloquent to persuade: that he should them, too, his whole future. That day, that hour, that come to be called the Defender of the Constitution and the very moment, from the deep snows of that slow hill he set out on the long ascent that bore him—"no step back-ward"—to the high places of the world! He remained under the tuition of Mr. Wood until August, 1796, and venerable age, should be distinguished, less by the flags

> Jovernment, with decorum and conscientiousness and It does not come within the plan which I have marked cal. We hear more than this. The whole course of traditions concerning his college life is full to prove two facts. The first is, that his reading, general and various far beyond the requirements of the faculty or the average does not permit nor the occasion require. Some quite capacity of that stage of the literary life, was not solid general views of what he became and achieved; some atand useful merely, which is vague commendation, but it tempt to appreciate that intellectual power, and force of was such as predicted and educated the future statesman. will, and elaborate culture, and that power of eloquence, In English literature, its finer parts, its poetry and taste-ful reading, I mean, he had read much, rather than many work; some tribute to the endearing and noble parts of things, but he had read somewhat. That a young man his character; and some attempt to vindicate the politi- a single bar. His professional employment, as I have

> of homefelt delight; with the elegy of Gray, whose solemn touches soothed the thoughts or tested the consciousness of the last hour; with the vigorous originality rate, in the two substantially distinct and unkindred proof the then recent Cowper, whom he quoted when he fessions, that of the law and that of public life. In surcame home, as it proved, to die—this we should have exsected. But I have heard, and believe, that it was to stands before you in his full stature and it his best, this thing which strikes you is the union of diverse and, as I another institution, more austere and characteristic, that double and blended eminence is the first thing that fixes have said, what might have been regarded incompatible the eye, and the last. When he died le was first of excellences. I shall submit it to the judgment of the unihis own mind was irresistibly and instinctively even then attracted. The conduct of what Locke calls the human American lawyers and first of American statesmen. In versal American bar, if a carefully prepared opinion of understanding: the limits of human knowledge; the means both characters he continued, discharging the foremost Mr. Webster, on any question of law whatever in the whole of coming to the knowledge of the different classes of part in each, down to the falling of the awful curtain. I range of our jurisprudence, would not be accepted every truth; the laws of thought; the science of proofs which Both characters he kept distinct, the habis of mind, the s logic; the science of morals; the facts of history; the forms of reasoning, the nature of the profs, the style of highest evidence of legal truth? I submit it to that same spirit of laws; the conduct and aims of reasoning in eloquence. Neither hurt nor changed to other. explain. But how, in spite of the law, we that mind, by

ascribed by satire to the profession; andow much of its matter, I well remember, anticipated the sarcasm of a guage, the moral sentiments, reason, comon sense, the later day on a currency all metallic, and on nullification high spirit of magnanimous nationality, the search of as a strictly constitutional remedy.

The other fact, as well established, by all we can gabad habit of the profession, the worst "sl of the cave." ther of his life in college, is, that the faculty, so transcendent afterwards, of moving the minds of men by speech, was already developed and effective in a remarkably, because it will not return and winot pause, and wholly new.

I have thought, perhaps the place where I was to speak suggested the topic, that before we approach the ultimate and historical greatness of Mr. Webster, in its two chief departments, and attempt to appreciate by what qualities of genius and character and what succession of action he attained it, there might be an interest in going back of all this, so to say, and pausing a few moments upon his and successional repu-

youth. I include in that designation the period from his birth, on the eighteenth day of January, 1782, until 1805, when, twenty-three years of age, he declined the clerk-ship of his father's court, and dedicated himself irrevocably to the profession of the law and the chances of a summons to less or more of public life. These twenty-three years we shall call the youth of Webster. Its incidents are few and well known, and need not long detain us.

Until May, 1796, beyond the close of his fourteenth. Union according to the Constitution, not as a relic, a me-morial, a tradition; not for what it has done, though that kindled his gratitude and excited his admiration; but for what it is now and hereafter to do, when adapted by a wise practical philosophy to a wider and higher area, to larger numbers, to severer and more glorious probation. Who better than he has grasped and displayed the advancing tendencies and enlarging duties of America? Who has caught—whose eloquence, whose genius, whose counsels, have caught more adequately the genniue inspiration of our destiny? Who has better expounded by the moral and prudential policy, by what improved culwhat moral and prudential policy, by what improved culture of heart and reason, by what true worship of God by what good faith to all other nations, the dangers of that destiny may be disarmed, and its large promise laid

And while the lawyer did not hurt the statesman, the statesman did not hurt the lawyer. More; the statesman did not modify, did not unrobe, did not tinge the lawyer. It would not be to him that the epigram could have application, where the old Latin satirist makes the client complain that his lawsuit is concerning trea copelle, three kids; and that his advocate, with large disdain of them, is haranguing with fould voice and both hands about the slaughters of Canne, the war of Mithridates, the perjuries of Haanibal. I could never detect that in his discussions of law he did not just as much recognise authority, just as anxiously seek for adjudications old and new in his favor, just as closely sift them and collate them, that he might bring them to his side if he could, or leave them ambiguous and harmless if he could not; that he did not just as rigorously observe the peculiar mode which that science employs in passing from the known to the unknown, the peculiar logic of the law, as if he had never investigated any other than legal truth by any other organon than legal logic in his life. Peculiarities of legal reasoning he certainly had, belonging to the peculiar structure and vast power of his mind; more original thought, more discourse of principles, less of that mere applied by a polysis which is not restrained by good thought, more discourse of principles, less of that mere subtlety of analysis which is not restrained by good sense, and the higher power of duty tempering and com-bining one truth in a practical science with other truths, from absurdity or mischief; but still it was all strict and exact legal reasoning. The long habit of employing the more popular methods, the probable and plausible comjectures, the approximations, the compromises of deliberative discussion, did not seem to have left the least trace on his vocabulary, or his reasonings, or his demeanor. No doubt, as a part of his whole culture, it helped to give enlargement and general power and elevation of mind; but the sweet stream passed under the bitter sea, the bitmingled, unchanged in taste or color.

I have said that this double eminence is rare, if not un-

not keep this ever in mind. How many exemplifications of it do you find in British public life? The Earl of Chatham, Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Windham, Pitt, Grattan, Canning, Peel—were they also, or any one, the acknow-ledged leader in Westminster Hall or on the circuit? And, on the other hand, would you say that the mere parliamentary career of Mansfield, or Thurlow, or Dunning, or Erskine, or Camden, or Curran, would compare in duration, constancy, variety of effort, the range of to-pics discussed, the fullness, extent, and affluence of the discussion, the influence exerted, the space filled, the Se-natorial character completely realized with his? In our own public life it is easier to find a parallel. Great names crowd on us in each department; greater, or more loved, or more venerable no annals can show. But how few, even here, have gathered the double wreath and the blend

And now, having observed the fact of this combination of quality and excellence scarcely compatible, inspect for a moment each by itself.

The professional life of Mr. Webster began in the spring of 1805. It may not be said to have ended until he died; but I do not know that it happened to him to appear in court for the trial of a cause after his argumen

Goodyear patent for improvements in the preparation of India rubber, in Trenton, in March, 1852. There I saw and last heard him. The thirty-four years crest the last rays of sunset lingered; the summit of Ascutaey; the great northern light that never sets; the coucutaey; the great northern light that never sets; the coustellations that walk around and watch the pele; the same
to be, before he should taste of death, of the peerless
that he should win the double
gathered and safe; and then the perfect mastery of the
taining a liberal education and leading a professional life
honor and wear the double wreath of professional and cause in its legal and scientific principles and in all its facts; the admirable clearness and order in which his propositions were advanced successively; the power, the occasional high ethical tone, the appropriate eloquence by which they were made probable and persuasive to the judicial reason, these announced the leader of the Ameri-can bar, with every faculty and every accomplishment by which he had won that proud title wholly unimpaired; the eye not dim nor the natural force abated.

I cannot here and now trace, with any minuteness, the course of Mr. Webster at the barduring these forty-eight years from the opening of his office in Boscawen; nor convey any impression whatever of the aggregate of labor which that course imposed; nor of the intellectual power which it exacted; nor indicate the stages of his rise; nor define the time when his position at the summit of the profession may be said to have become completely vindieated. You know in general, that he began the practice of the law in New Hampshire in the spring of 1805; that he prosecuted it, here, in its severest school, with great diligence and brilliant success, among competitors of larger experience and of consummate ability, until 1816; that he then removed to Massachusetts, and that there, in the courts of that State and of other States, and in those of the General Government, and especially in the Supreme Court sitting at Washington, he pursued it as the calling by which he was to earn his daily bread until he died. You know indeed that he did not pursue it exactly as one pursues it who confines himself to an office, and seeks to do the current and miscellaneous business of professional life allowed him seasonable vacations; and it accommodated itself somewhat to the exactions of his other and public life. But it was all one long and continued practice of the law; the professional character was never put off, nor the professional robe long unworn to You know, too, his character as a jurist. This topic

has been recently and soparately treated with great abili-ty by one in a high degree competent to the task, the late learned Chief Justice of New Hampshire, now Professor

of Law at Cambridge, and it needs no additional illustra-

tion from me. Yet let me say that herein also the first How judgment if for many years before his death they would enforcement of any important proposition of law what-ever, before any legal tribunal of character whatever, to his best exertion of his faculties, than to any other abil ty which the whole wealth of the profession could supply? And this alone completes the description of a lawyer and a forensic orator of the first rate; but it does not complete the description of his professional character. By the side of all this, so to speak, there was that whole class of qualities which made him for any description of trial by jury whatever, criminal or civil, by even a more universal assent, foremost. For that form of trial no faulty was unused or needless; but you were most struck there to see the unrivalled legal reason put off, as it were, and reappear in the form of a robust common sense and eloquent feeling, applying itself to an exciting subject of business; to see the knowledge of men and life by which the falsehood and veracity of witnesses, the probabilities and improbabilities of transactions as sworn to, were discerned in a moment; the direct, plain, forcible the consummate narrative, a department which he had particularly cultivated, and in which no man ever excelled him: the easy and particularly cultivated and in which no man ever excelled him; the easy and perfect analysis by which he conveyed his side of the cause to the mind of the jury; the occa-